Earned-Value Analysis on ISS International Space Station (ISS) Implementation / Perspective

Project Management Challenge Conference 2005

March 22-23

The Inn & Conference Center, University of Maryland – University College, College Park, MD

Impetus

- Young Committee findings program control deficiencies, including lack of across-the-board Earned-Value Management (EVM) implementation
- "Penalty Box" halt at US Core Complete unless deficiencies corrected within two years

Situation

- Contractor EVM in place for major contracts (roughly half of program)
- Program nearly complete with transition to operations/sustaining phase

Challenges

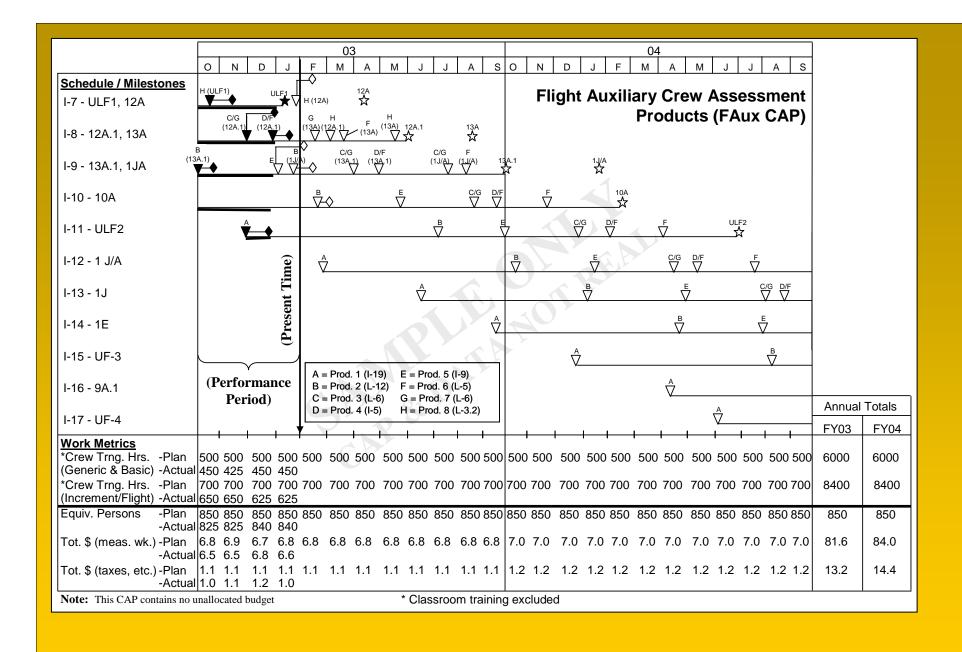
- Implementation timetable five months, including three months of dry runs
- Mid-program implementation not to mention ops/sustaining implementation
- Limited resources
- Technical obstacles
- Make system useful not just "check-marking a box"

Background

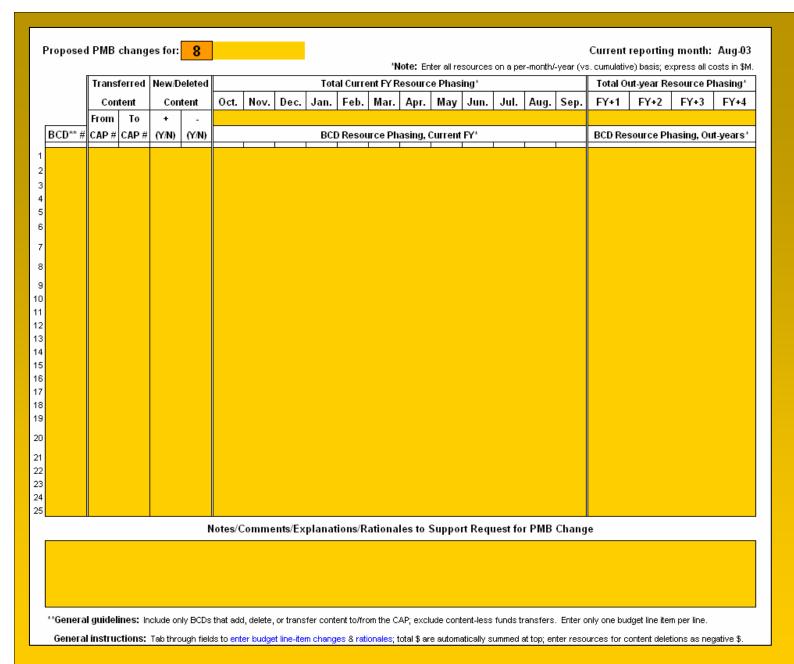
Approach / Groundrules

- Performance Measurement System (PMS) must be useful for mgmt. decisions
- Simpler is better quicker implementation, faster turnaround, less overhead
 - Use data from certified (ANSI-748 compliant) contractor EVM systems as-is
 - · Use available schedules, status presentation products, etc. where they exist
 - Adhere to EVM principles but don't assume overhead of fully-compliant system
 - Simplify data reports/displays/etc. for ease of communication with mgmt. team
- Create simplified EVM Control Account Packages (CAPs) for work content not yet covered by EVM reporting
 - Measure discretely only what makes sense to measure don't force-fit 80% discrete
 - Focus on high-\$, high visibility, &/or high-risk work content
 - · Align CAP structure with major contracts & performing orgs.
 - Smaller performing orgs. collected into Cost-Performance-Only (CPO) CAP
- Develop overarching process to roll up pre-existing & new EVM data sources
- Shoulder as much of EVM system development work as possible off-load orgs.
- Build "in-house" EVM toolkit to allow modification flexibility for assessments
- Peer review resultant system

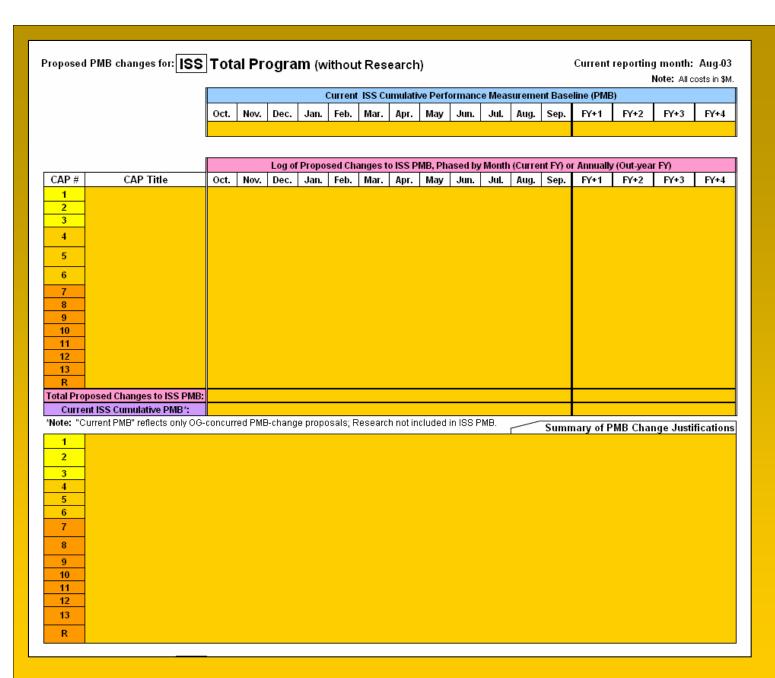
Background



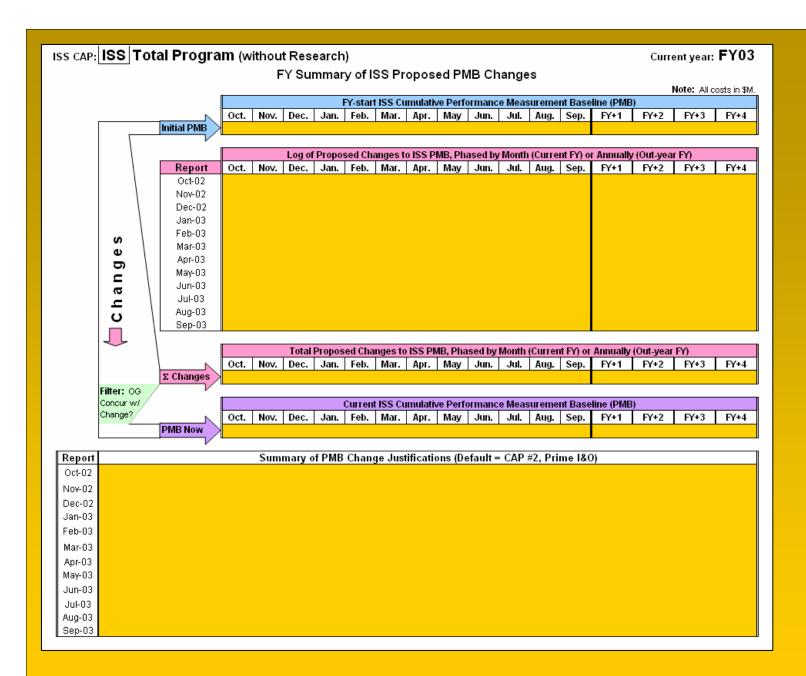
Sample Data Input: CAP Resource-Loaded Schedule/Metrics



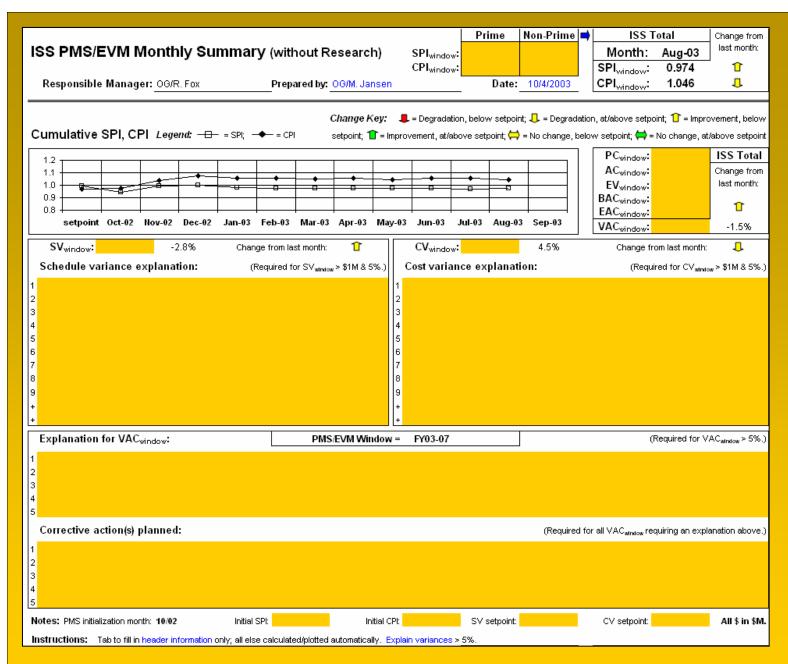
Sample Data Input: CAP Monthly PMB Change Log



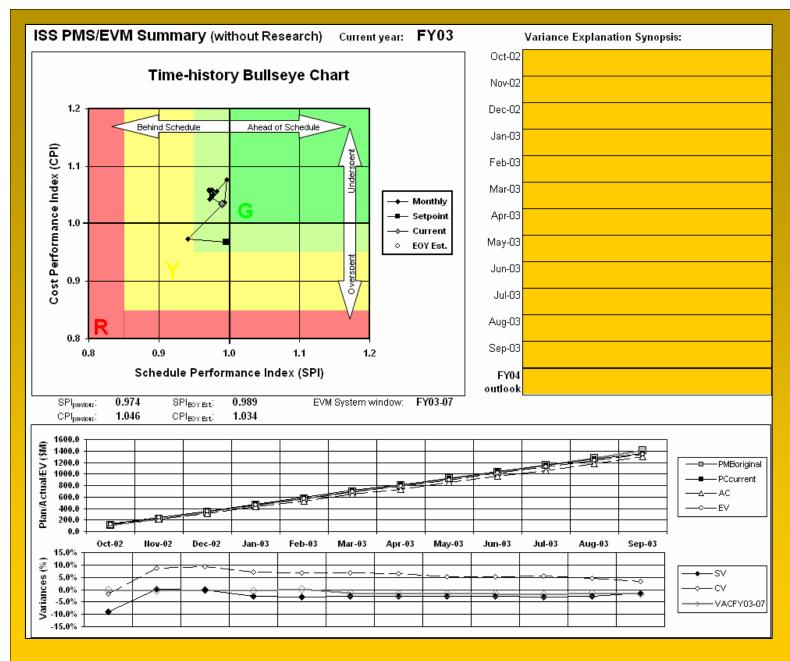
Sample Data Output: Program Monthly PMB Change Log



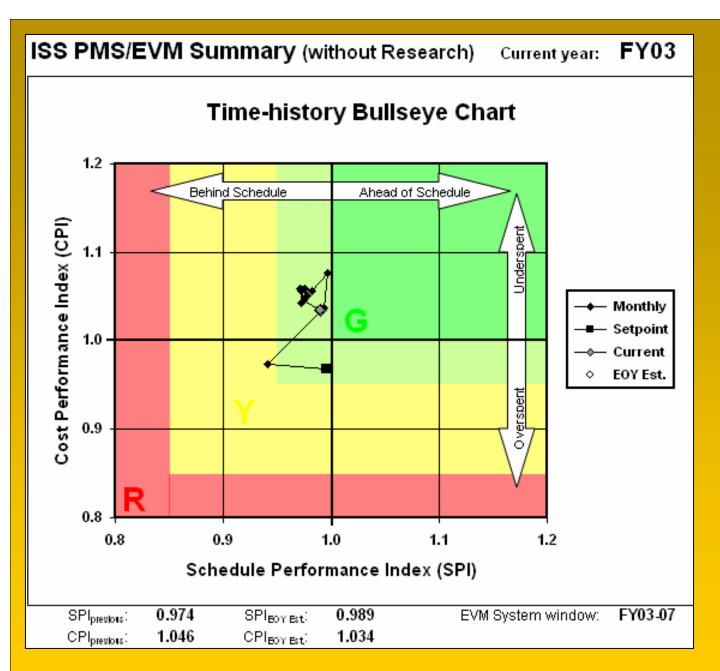
Sample Data Output: Program FY PMB Change Log Summary



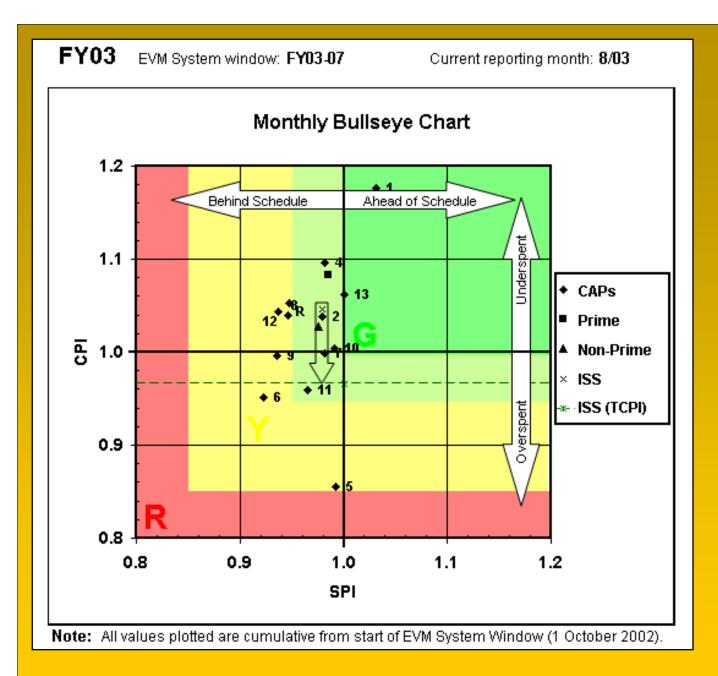
Sample Data Output: Program Traditional Summary Format



Sample Data Output: Program Simplified Summary Format



Data Display: Program Bullseye Time-History Plot



Data Display: Program Bullseye Scatter Plot

Quest for utility – what to do with all that EVM data?

- Developed projections useful to Program mgmt. team
 - FY end-of-year (EOY) actual cost projection, factoring in non-EVM elements...
 - Management reserves, undistributed budget
 - Projected threats to reserves, based on quantitative risk analysis (QRA)
 - Breakdown of EOY projections of under-spend into roll-through & pure under-run
 - Encumbered under-spend (roll-through) tied to SPI < 1.0
 - Unencumbered under-spend (under-run) tied to CPI > 1.0 plus management reserves not projected to be required to cover QRA-predicted threats
- Used results of DoD EVM assessment of 300+ completed programs to develop...
 - Measure of believability of CAP Estimate at Completion (EAC) projections
 - Underperformance threat indicators
- Developed assessment scorecard & simple graphics to convey EVM data, projections, & assessment of data quality
- Incorporated EVM reporting into Program Early Warning System (EWS)

EVM Data Assessment Approach

EOY projections

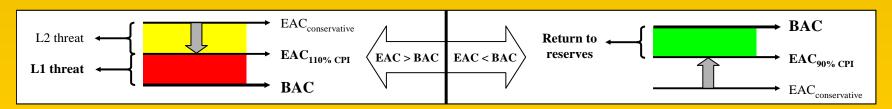
- Unencumbered under-run (U/R) = unused reserves + positive performance = [(Budget - PMB) - QRA_{threats}] + PMB(CPI - 1)
- Encumbered roll-through (R/T) = value of unaccomplished work
 = PMB(1 SPI)
- Under-spend (U/S) = U/R + R/T; therefore, EOY = Budget U/S

EAC reasonableness check

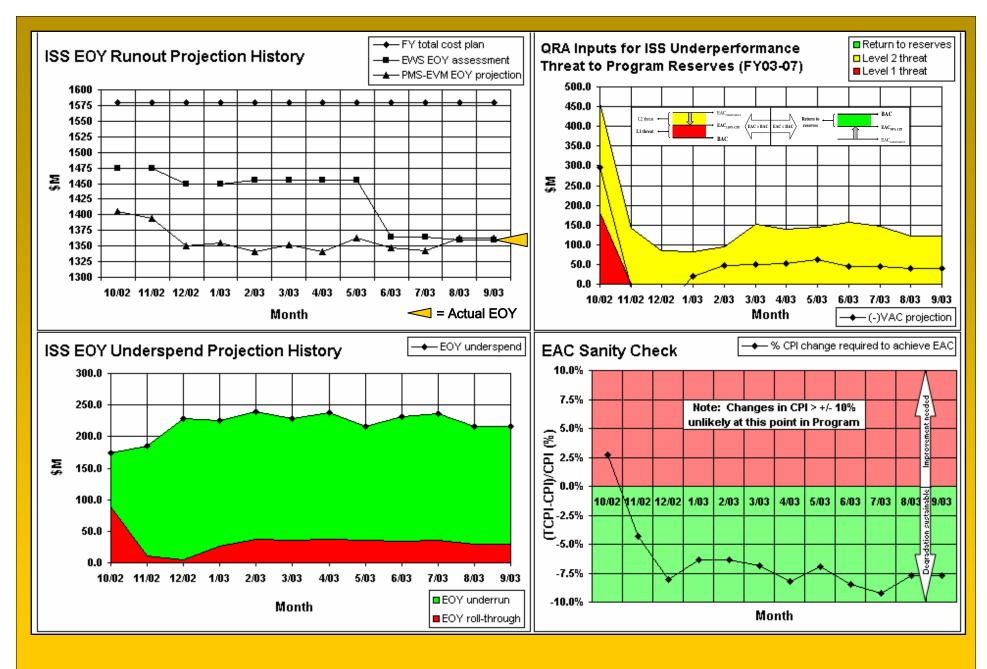
- If TCPI </> CPI by more than 10%, EAC is unreasonably over-/understated
- If TCPI > CPI, raises assessment flag even if within 10% of CPI

Underperformance threat

• Translates above EAC reasonableness conditions into threats against reserves



Assessment Innovations



Data Assessment: Program Health & FY Projections

				<u> </u>								
				Current	Current	Reported	Current	ACPI _{reqd.}	Projected	Projected	Projected	Assessed
CAP#	CAP	C.A	\M	SPI	CPI	Status	TCPI	(%)	EOY R/T (\$M)	EOY U/R (\$M)	-VAC (\$M)	Status
1				1.032	1.177	G	0.923	-21.6%	0.0	19.8	-13.7	G
2				0.979	1.038	G	0.988	-4.7%	8.3	14.3	12.7	G
3				0.972	1.354	G	0.769	-43.2%	2.5	22.2	-6.9	Y
4				0.982	1.096	G	0.976	-11.0%	1.4	6.5	-1.7	G
5				0.993	0.855	Y	0.749	-12.4%	0.2	-4.8	2.1	Y
6				0.923	0.952	Y	0.880	-7.5%	3.6	-2.2	15.1	Y
7				0.981	0.999	G	0.892	-10.6%	1.7	-0.1	7.3	G
8				0.946	1.039	Y	0.987	-5.0%	3.0	2.0	6.6	G
9				0.936	0.996	Y	1.001	0.5%	7.6	-0.4	22.5	Y
10				0.991	1.004	G	0.999	-0.5%	0.8	0.3	2.4	G
11				0.965	0.959	G	1.031	7.5%	1.7	-2.0	5.2	Y
12				0.937	1.044	Y	0.894	-14.3%	4.0	2.5	8.3	G
13				1.000	1.062	G	1.001	-5.8%	0.0	11.1	-14.5	G
R				0.947	1.052	Υ	0.979	-7.0%	6.5	5.8	20.2	N/A
ISS*				0.979	1.046	G	0.966	-7.7%	30.1	61.8	41.0	G
*Note: Denotes Program roll-up without Research Key: G G = SPI & CPI > 0.95; darker green indicates SPI & CPI > 1.00												
						Y = SPI &/or CPI between 0.85 & 0.95; neither index < 0.85						
Assessment comments:						= SPI 8/or CPI < 0.85						
CAP 1:	ent comments.				CAD 0.							1
-					CAP 8:							
CAP 2:					CAP 9:							
CAP 3:					CAP 10:							
CAP 4:					CAP 11:							
CAP 5:					CAP 12:							
CAP 6:					CAP 13:							
CAP 7:					ISS*:							
ISS-level EOY projections:												
[Total underspend (\$M): 215.5 R/T (content) to nex				t FY (\$M):	30.1	U/R (\$M1	to (+)/from	(-) reserves):	185.4	A _{PMS-E/A/S} :	
	Current FY cost plan (\$M): 1579.0 EWS EOY assessm				nent (\$M):	1360.0	PMS-E	VM EOY pro	ojection (\$M):	1363.5	0.3%	

Program Status & Data Assessment: Assessment Scorecard

Performance Factors (PF)

- Common traditional PF = 0.8CPI + 0.2SPI
 - Based on implementation of EVM in development (DDT&E) phase tend to solve issues with \$ to hold schedule
 - Excellent method for projecting performance of remaining DDT&E work, but...
- Majority of ISS Program is in ops/sustaining phase
 - Tend to slide schedule to stay within limited budget
 - Alternative PF developed for ops/sustaining work: PF = 0.8SPI + 0.2CPI
 - · Lends itself well to LCC estimates, bow-wave assessments, etc.

Percent Discrete

- Traditional rule-of-thumb 80% of PMB or better under discrete EV measures also based on implementation of EVM in development phase
 - High-risk work easily planned beforehand in measurable blocks
 - Still a good guideline for measuring remaining DDT&E-related work blocks, but...

Additional Assessment Innovations / Findings

Percent Discrete (contd.)

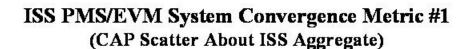
- Finding for ops phase: Expect lower coverage under discrete measures
 - Low-risk, often on-demand work with few or no pre-planned, measurable milestones
 - Doesn't make sense to force-fit essentially Level-of-Effort (LoE, aka Cost Performance Only or CPO) work into discrete measures & incur the associated overhead
- For ISS, percent discretely measured content closer to 40%
 - Only that high because of remaining development work in Program
 - Percent decreases annually as development tasks complete; purely ops CAPs tend to flip-flop the 80/20 rule completely
- LoE, the bane of classical EVM, must be viewed differently once past DDT&E; in ops phase, LoE is simply the nature of a majority of the daily work
 - Tends to be low-risk, routine work which is highly unlikely to cause schedule variance (therefore making "planned v. actual" an appropriate measurement method)
 - If majority of Program is ops, then having overall performance heavily influenced by LoE segments of work is appropriate & accurate
 - High percent of legitimately LoE work helps enable low-overhead EVM implementation

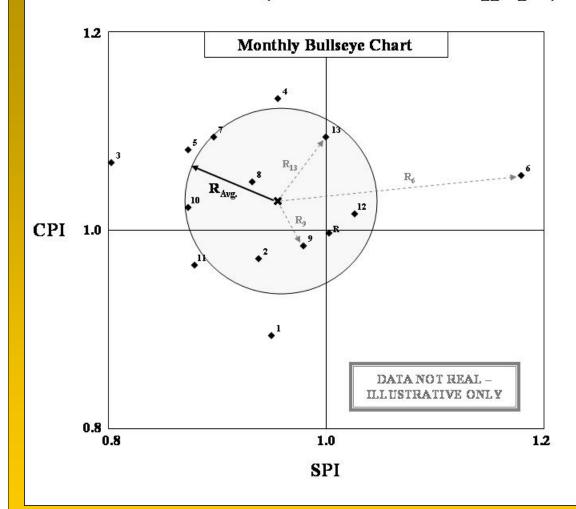
Additional Assessment Innovations / Findings

Key question – when can EVM data be factored into decisions?

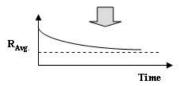
- Put another way, when is an apparent trend the result of something real?
 - · Startup instabilities similar to any mathematical system model
 - Expect data to converge slowly to value representative of true performance
 - Deviations/trends noted after system convergence can be considered real
 - Variance explanations should concentrate on "real" trends
- Two measures of quality assessed
 - CAP scatter about ISS aggregate on Bullseye Scatter Plot
 - CAP characteristic performance an outgrowth of work type, mgmt. style, etc.
 - Expect CAP scatter about aggregate to converge to non-zero steady-state
 - For each CAP & ISS aggregate, scatter about centroid on Bullseye Time-History Plot
 - Any given month can vary widely; CAP (& ISS) have characteristic performance
 - Expect month-to-month scatter about centroid to converge to zero steady-state
- All assessments based on cumulative EVM data
- All of the above purely mathematical still performed input spot sanity-checks!

Quality Metrics



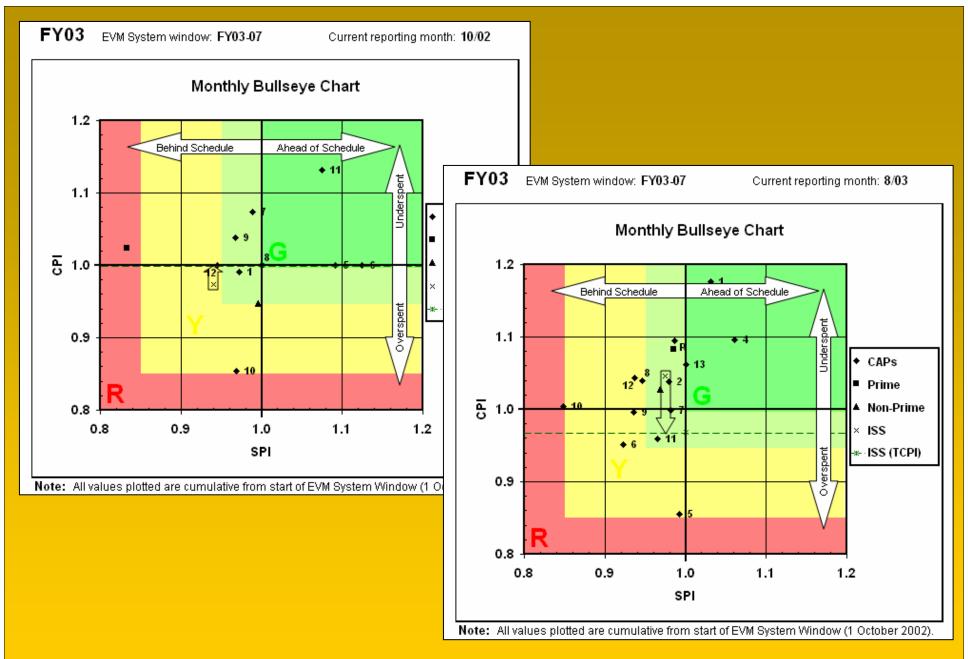


- R_{Avg.} indicates the average radial distance from the ISS CPI/SPI aggregate point (x) to any given CAP's CPI/SPI datum (*)
- As ISS PMS/EVM system matures, the expected behavior is for R_{Avg}, to decrease & asymptotically approach some finite (i.e., non-zero) value

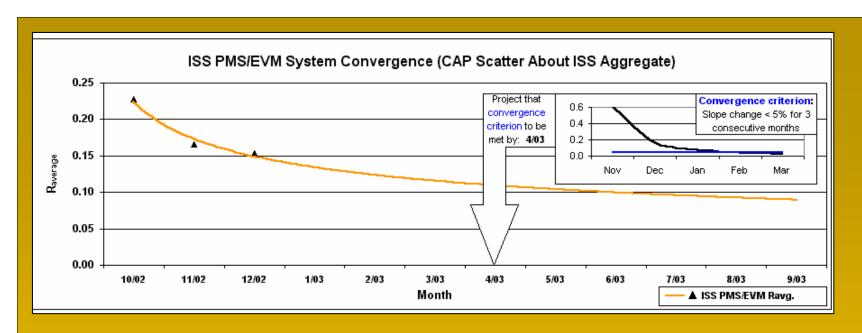


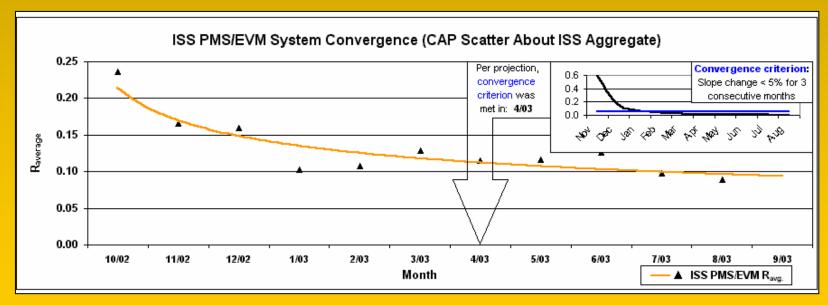
- R_{Avg.} will always > zero since CAPs will always perform at different efficiencies/levels/etc. relative to each other
- Maturity criterion: R_{Avg.}
 monthly rate of change is <
 5% for 3 consecutive months

Quality Metric 1: CAP Scatter Convergence



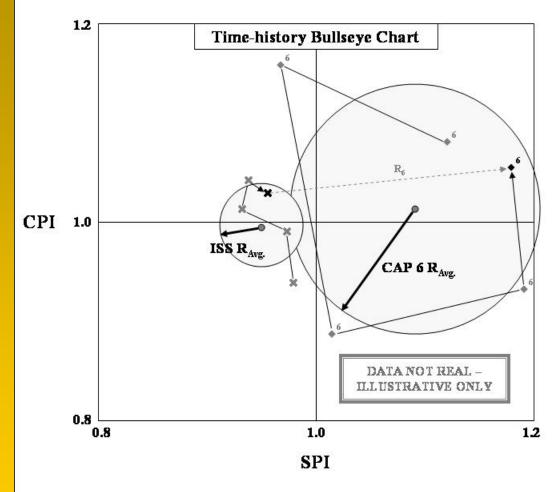
Quality Metric 1: Illustration



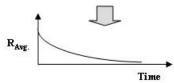


Quality Metric 1: Illustration

ISS PMS/EVM System Convergence Metric #2 (Time-history Scatter Convergence)

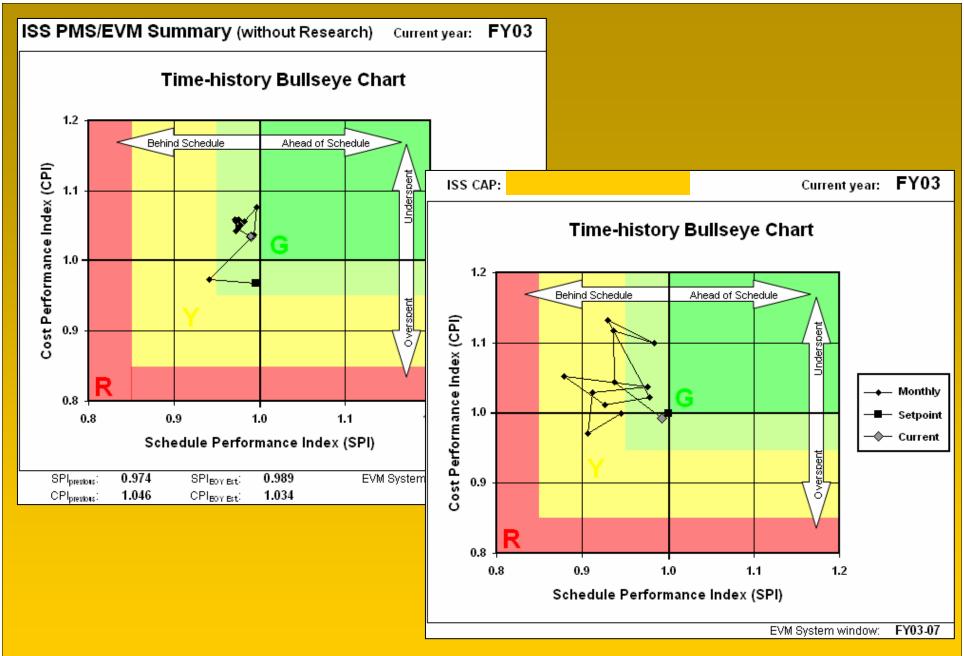


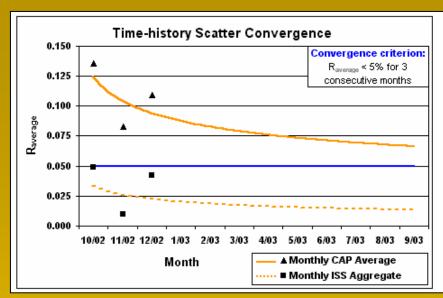
- As time progresses, the ISS
 CPI/SPI aggregate point (*)
 migrates, eventually settling
 down to its "true" value; the
 same holds for any CAP (*)
- R_{Avg.} (whether for CAPs or ISS aggregate) here measures average radial distance from centroid of CAP or ISS CPI/SPI time-history data (•) to any given CPI/SPI datum
- As ISS PMS/EVM system matures, the expected behavior is for R_{Avg.} to decrease & asymptotically approach zero

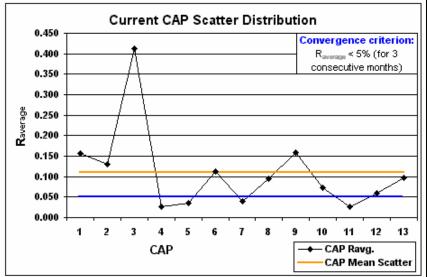


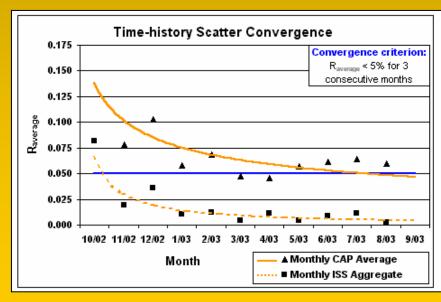
Maturity criterion: R_{Avg.} is <
 5% for 3 consecutive months

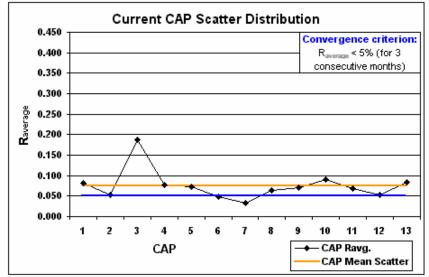
Quality Metric 2: Program, CAP Time-History Convergence



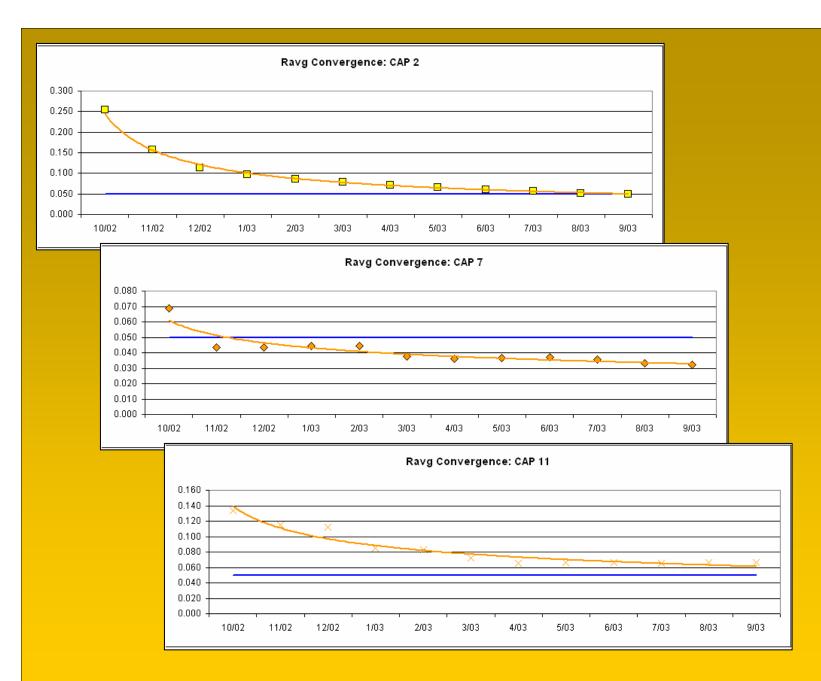








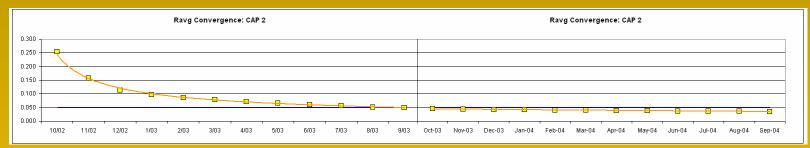
Quality Metric 2: Illustration

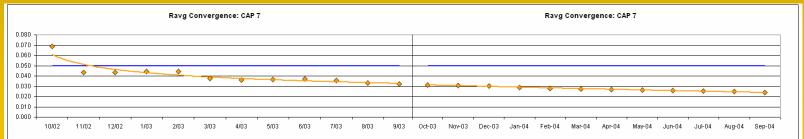


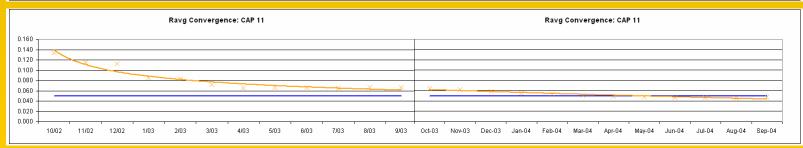
Quality Metric 2: Illustration

CAP metrics indicate may now legitimately take assessments down a level (i.e., CAP level EVM has matured)

- General status
- EOY & other projections







Quality Metrics: Post-Script

Current usage

- Management Information System Key Program Performance Indicator
- Early Warning System Assessment & Projections
- ISS Monthly Program Review Status to Program Manager
- Special assessments
- Contractor award fee evaluation (Program-wide)

Evolving usage

- Contractor award fee evaluation (JSC-wide)
- Underperformance threat potential reserves impact assessment

Enhancements in work / under consideration

- Toolbox upgrade
- Multi-use resource-loaded schedules automatic link
- Link to cost/schedule QRA tool

Summary

Implementation

- Meaningful EVM is possible with greatly reduced overhead
- Less is more measure discretely only what's important to the bottom line, use what's available (don't reinvent the wheel), etc.
- The more you do for the managers who need to buy in, the easier the buy-in
- Don't be afraid to innovate to tailor the implementation to your needs
- Simple quality metrics can help determine when EVM data trends are due to real events, v. an artifice of system startup

Usage

- Even "crude" CAP data, when combined to form a program aggregate, can support program-level management decision making almost immediately
- The potential uses for EVM data extend well beyond mere EAC projection
- EVM, while a primary program control tool, should be used in conjunction with other methods of program assessment especially at the CAP level

Lessons-learned

Young Committee "Penalty Box"

- Committee reconvened to assess interim progress presented findings to NASA senior management on 12/11/02, 13 months after initial critical report
 - EVM implementation cited explicitly as one of the major program control improvements which made the Committee comfortable with ISS's direction
 - Recommended ISS be allowed to proceed with full 6-person crew capability
- ISS formally "released from penalty box" during following POP, when Capability Upgrades (i.e., the on-hold hardware) was added to the budget baseline

NASA & the eGov't element of President's Management Agenda

- ISS's PMS was cited by HQ/CIO when asked for an example of use of EVM in management at NASA during a review by OMB in 9/04
 - Review supported OMB's determination of NASA's stoplight status for the eGov't element of the President's Management Agenda
 - Review conducted by OMB's Administrator for eGov't, who was impressed that HQ
 used readily available charts taken as evidence that NASA manages by them
- NASA went "green" on this critical element, largely due to achieving the EVM objective of the scorecard

Epilogue